

台灣地區醫療院所嬰兒親善醫院評鑑結果分析

Analysis of The Outcome At Baby-Friendly Hospital: Appraisal In Taiwan

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摘要

本研究旨在評量執行嬰兒親善醫院(baby-friendly hospital initiative, BFHI)評鑑對台灣地區哺餵母乳率之影響及分析通過評鑑與否之影響因素。以九十年度參與評鑑的醫院及其產婦為研究對象，共計 56 家醫院，7,563 位產婦參與。研究結果發現，通過評鑑的醫院共有 38 家(67.9%)，以北部最高(n=23, 88.46%)，東部最低(n=1, 33%)；以醫院等級而言，參與的醫學中心全數通過評鑑(n=13, 100%)，而以開業醫通過之比率最低(n=1, 25%)。以卡方檢定分析及間單邏輯迴歸發現，醫院所在地區和通過評鑑與否有關($X^2=12.71$, $p<0.001$ ；勝算比 15.33)亦和醫院的等級有關($X^2=9.17$, $p<0.05$)。而針對母嬰親善醫院十大措施的執行情形，發現以措施十執行得最好(得分率 94.64%)，而措施一執行得最不好(得分率 80.62%)，以鑑別力分析及簡單邏輯迴歸分析步驟別評量分析對醫療機構評鑑通過與否，發現十大措施的每一個措施對醫療機構通過評鑑與否均有顯著的鑑別能力($p<0.01$)，而其中就顯著性度而言，措施七、一與二居前三位。於哺餵母乳率方面結果顯示通過評鑑之醫院無論題在住院期間或是產後一個月的哺餵率皆高於未通過評鑑之醫院，本研究結果支持衛生政策的信入是有助於母乳哺育率的提昇。

Abstract

This study examined the effect of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) on the breastfeeding rate in Taiwan and analyzed factors related to BFHI qualification. The assessments included 56 hospitals enlisted for appraisal and 7,563 mothers in the maternity wards of these hospitals. Among the 56 hospitals appraised, 38 (67.9%) passed appraisal. Geographically, 88.5% (23/38) of hospitals are located in northern Taiwan, and only one hospital is situated in eastern Taiwan. All 13 medical centers enlisted for appraisal were qualified as BFHI. Only one private clinic passed the appraisal. We found close correlation between the location of the hospital and passing the appraisal ($X^2 = 12.71$, $P <$

0.01), and between the grade of a hospital and BFHI qualification ($\chi^2 = 9.17$, $P < 0.05$). Of the 10 steps to successful breastfeeding practiced in these hospitals, we found that step 10 got the highest scores, with a gain point rate of 94.64%; nonetheless, step 1 had significant power of discrimination regarding appraisal. Statistically, steps 7, 1, and 2 were more significant than any of the other steps. Mothers in qualified baby-friendly hospitals had higher breastfeeding rates than those in non-qualified hospitals, whether they were surveyed while in maternity wards after delivery (88.1% vs 78.1 %) or in their first postnatal month (67.6% vs 59.4%). In conclusion, our study indicates that health policy intervention has a significant Impact on increasing the breastfeeding rate in Taiwan